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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/560,351	06/07/2006	Valery N. Khabushesku	11321-P073WOUS	6399
61/060	7590	02/25/2009	EXAMINER	
WINSTEAD PC	IQBAL, SYED TAHA			
P.O. BOX 50784	ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER	
DALLAS, TX 75201	4181		PAPER	
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		02/25/2009		PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/560,351	Applicant(s) KHABASHESKU ET AL.
	Examiner SYED IQBAL	Art Unit 4181

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-33 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) 1-18 is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 19-31 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 12/12/2005 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 02/26/2008, 03/31/2008

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102/103

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 19- 27 and 29-31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Fisher et al. WO96/18059.

Fisher teaches nanotubes which are functionalized by chemical substitution or by adsorption of functional moieties. Fisher discloses a composition of the formula

$[C_nH_l]_m - A_m$, where A can be OY, wherein Y can be R'OH (Pg 9 line 26- Pg10 line

5). This simplifies as $[C_nH_l]_m - OR'OH$, which can be interpreted to be similar to the structure implied by process steps of the instant claim. Also mentioned is that the surface carbons of the cylindrical nanotubes are modified. This can indicate the substitutions occur on the wall of the tube (Pg 7 line 33-35). Further evaluated is that the surface carbons also include edge carbons (Pg 9 lines19-20). The structure of the end product from the instant claim can be determined by the interaction of the

intermediate metal salt of an alcohol species and the nanotube, where substitution of the functional group occurs. Accordingly instant claims 19-27 and 29-31 are anticipated by Fisher et al. In any event, it would be obvious to use any combinations of substitutions such as various R' groups to produce a bis-phenol A substitution since, Fisher defines that R' can be an aryl group among other organic groups (Pg 7 line 28). One skilled in the art would be motivated to substitute any defined functional group on the nanotube as it may produce predictable results.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 19, 23, 28 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 66, 68, 69 and 67, respectively of copending Application No. 10559905. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the limitation of claims 19, 23 and 28 are encompassed by the limitations of copending claims 66, 68 and 69.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 1-18 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: Fisher et al. WO96/18059 discloses a product which is the functionalized nanotube. The prior art does not teach further reacting the functionalized nanotubes with epichlorohydrin as represented in the embodiment of instant claim 28. The prior art

fails to teach the embodiment of claims 32 and 33 which is the epoxide containing functional group functionalized on the nanotube. Further, the method of manufacturing the nanotube, functionalized by substitution of a metal salt of an alcohol species, is significantly different from that embodied by claims 1-18. The prior art reference teaches the use of carboxylic acid for the ester substitutions (Pg 27 line5). However, there is no teaching of substitution by a metal salt species in a fluorinated nanotube. Nor would there be any motivation from the prior art to functionalize a nanotube from substitution by a metal salt species.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to SYED IQBAL whose telephone number is (571)270-5857. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 7:30am EST to 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stanley S. Silverman can be reached on 5712721358. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Wayne Langel/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1793

/S. I./
Examiner, Art Unit 4181